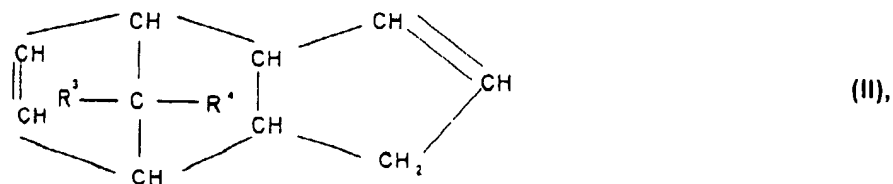
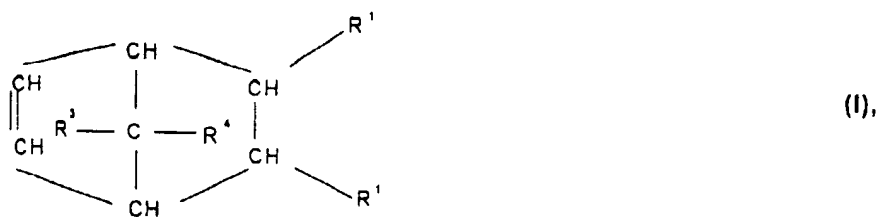


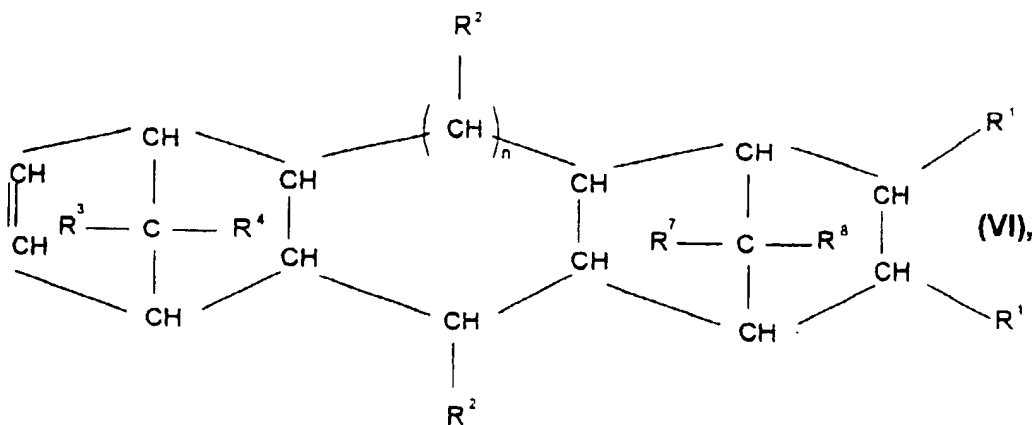
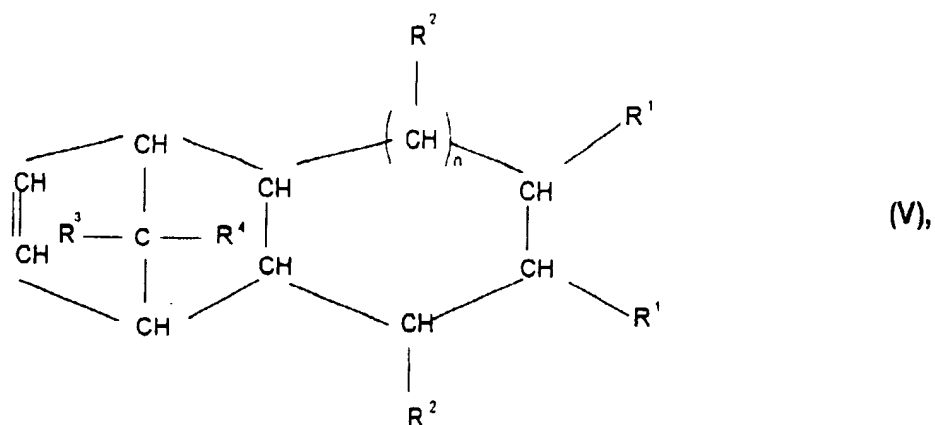
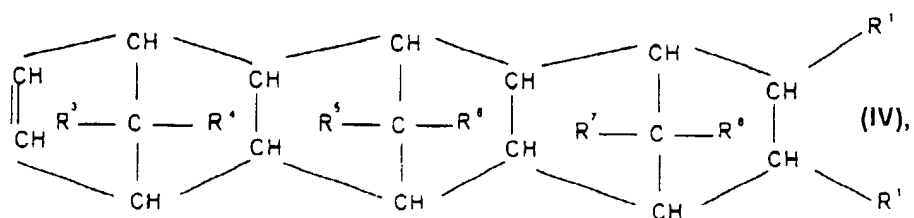
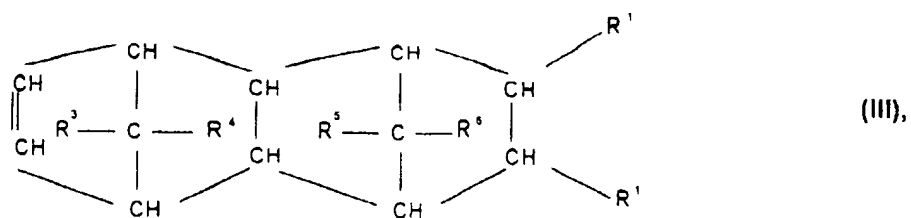
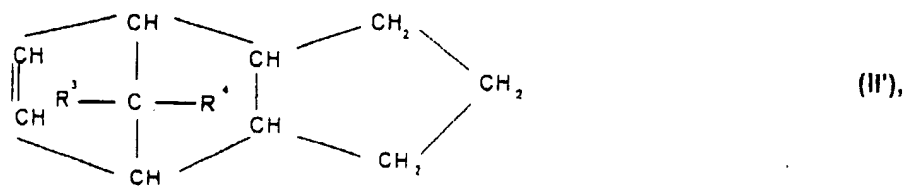
**Amendment to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions of claims in the application:

1. (Canceled)
2. (Currently amended) A process for producing microfiber webs ~~comprising at least one~~ consisting essentially of a cycloolefin polymer by melt-blowing, wherein the cycloolefin polymer contains:

(a) 0.1-100% by weight, based on the total mass of the cycloolefin polymer, of polymerized units derived from at least one polycyclic olefin of the formulae I, II, II', III, IV, V or VI





where  $R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7$  and  $R^8$ , which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  hydrocarbyl radical, or a cyclic or acyclic  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$  alkenyl radical, or form a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic ring,

subject to the proviso that the same  $R^1$  to  $R^8$  may have different meanings in the various formulae I to VI, and  $n$  is from 0 to 5, and

(b) 0 to 99.9% by weight, based on the total mass of the cycloolefin polymer, of polymerized units derived from one or more acyclic olefins of the formula VII



where  $R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$ , which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen atom or a linear, branched or saturated or unsaturated  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  hydrocarbyl radical, and

(c) 0 to 45% by weight, based on the overall composition of the cycloolefin polymer, of polymerized units derived from one or more monocyclic olefins of the formula VIII



where  $m$  is from 2 to 10.

3. (Withdrawn) A melt-blown microfiber web prepared according to the process of claim 1 or 2.

4. (Withdrawn) A material comprising the melt-blown microfiber web of claim 3, wherein the material is selected from the group consisting of an oil absorber, a filter material, and an insulation material.
5. (Cancelled)
6. (Previously added) The process according to claim 2, wherein the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbyl radical of groups R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> is each independently selected from the group consisting of a linear C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl radical, a branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl radical, a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> aryl radical, and a C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkylenearyl radical.
7. (Previously added) The process according to claim 2, wherein the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbyl radical of groups R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup>, R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> is each independently selected from the group consisting of a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl radical and a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> aryl radical.
8. (New) The process according to claim 2, wherein said cycloolefin polymer consists essentially of the residue of norbornene and ethylene.
9. (New) The process according to claim 2, wherein said cycloolefin polymer consists essentially of the residue of tetracyclododecene and ethylene.